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California because he begins to feel that there is a chance for him to obtain employment, now that Asiatics have been excluded; while the big ranches are being broken up into smaller holdings and sold to farmers who can work them for the most part without the aid of outside laborers. Thus it is that the problem is solving itself, and in the future we may hope to see California industries carried on without the aid of either Chinese or Japanese laborers.

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*Women in Industry.* By EDITH ABBOTT of Hull House, Chicago.

With an introductory note by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge.

(New York: Appleton and Company, 1910. Pp. xxii, 409. \$2.)

This work is not an investigation of existing conditions, but is an inquiry into the history and statistics of the employment of women in America. The scope and nature of the study may be indicated by its chapter headings: the colonial period, the period of transition, the early field of employment, the cotton industry, early mill operatives, the manufacture of boots and shoes, cigar-making, the clothing industry, printing, the problem of women's wages, public opinion and the working woman.

The chief fact impressed by these chapters is that women did not replace and are not now replacing men in industrial employment; on the contrary, American industries were at first occupied almost entirely by women and children. This conclusion will perhaps prove disquieting to those who declare that women are rushing into the industries and driving men to other fields of work or to a lower wage. The present study emphasizes also the fact that it is a mistake to consider *en bloc* the problem of women's work, since the problem varies with the occupation in question.

In the colonial period, agriculture was in the hands of men, while women and children had practically entire charge of manufacturing. Women were especially urged to enter industrial work so as to render it unnecessary for the men to withdraw from the farms. The proportion of women in the cotton industry, we are shown, has

been decreasing for the last three-fourths of a century. In 1831, women formed 68 per cent of the employes in this industry, and in 1905, only 47 per cent. This decrease is due (1) to an increased use of heavy machinery and (2) a change in the available labor supply caused by foreign immigration and by improved education fitting the native women for work in other fields. Furthermore, we are told (p. 100) that "factories often reported only the 'number of employees' without indicating the sex. Such returns would invariably be entered as 'men employed.'" Are we sure of this?

The boot and shoe industry during colonial times was entirely a man's trade. In the early nineteenth century, some division of labor was introduced by which the stitching and binding was done at home by the women. The radical changes caused by the application of machinery in this industry have not altered to any degree the line of division between "men's work" and "women's work": the women continue to do the stitching and binding, while the men are engaged in the heavier and more difficult aspects of the work.

In the chapter on women's wages, Miss Abbott considers (1) women's wage at an earlier period, (2) relative rates of increase in women's and men's wages, (3) the range of women's wages at the close of the nineteenth century in the five industries studied. The wage statistics given for the earlier centuries are, as Miss Abbott says, meager and fragmentary, but for the early nineteenth century they are sufficiently ample except that their value would have been increased by a summary. We are much indebted to Miss Abbott for computing tables for women's wages from the original schedules of the Aldrich report, since the value of the report was vitiated by the method of averaging together the wages of men and women. Striking use is made of Professor Mitchell's tables showing that from 1860 to 1880, the relative increase in women's wages was much greater than was the relative increase for men: taking the wage in all industries for 1860 as 100, the relative wage of women in 1880 was 165; for men it was only 139. For 1890, the relative rates were: women, 173; men, 155. We are prompted to inquire: Has this been true for the period 1890-1910?

Some readers would, perhaps, have preferred to have had women's employment in each of the five industries discussed under the topical headings of "hours of work," "wages," "conditions of work," and such. In several chapters disproportionate attention

seems to be given to New England, and especially to Massachusetts. The sources for statements made are sometimes not cited, and in its technical aspects the bibliography could be improved. But, all in all, Miss Abbott's work is an excellent one for which students of economic history must be sincerely thankful.

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*Punishment and Reformation: A Study of the Penitentiary System.* By FREDERICK HOWARD WINES. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell and Company. 1910. Pp. xv, 387. \$1.75.)

The new edition of this book is little changed from the old, so little changed, indeed, that the fairness of announcing it as "new, enlarged," or "revised" may well be questioned. The new matter, aside from the new preface, consists wholly of six curious old sketches, or rough plans, and an appendix of two recent papers by the author. The body of the book is printed from the old plates and, so far as I have been able to learn, without any change whatever. Even in the index no changes have been made whereby to include references to the topics treated in the appendix.

Under such circumstances, it is not incumbent upon the reviewer to make extended comment upon the body of the book. Every reader of the ECONOMIC BULLETIN who is interested in the problem of crime is already familiar with what Doctor Wines has written. My own judgment, which is based upon a close examination and upon the use of the book in a college class in social science, is that *Punishment and Reformation* combines great excellencies with real defects. Nobody will deny or miss the insight, the high-mindedness, or the suggestiveness of the author; but I cannot help thinking that the book is not as much as it should be scientific in scope, spirit or method. Suggestive, no doubt, it is, in the best and proper meaning of the word; but it is not consecutive, nor does it take enough account of the more instructive experiences of the world. There is too much, relatively at least, of the remote, the curious, and the abstruse, and not enough of the recent and the practical.

Perhaps the discussion of capital punishment does not very unfairly illustrate the broad character of the whole book. It con-